immediately below the mouse cDNA represents the nucleic acid fragment that was used to probe Northern blots to ascertain whether the CAR allele has been disrupted. The DNA binding domain of CAR is indicated as forward hatched areas. The genomic structure of the CAR knockout construct is depicted below the cDNA schematic, shown with the Neo^R gene inserted as used to construct the knockout mouse. The Neo^R gene is transcribed in the direction of the arrow and is depicted as a reverse hatched area. The numbers refer to nucleotide positions in the CARβ cDNA. The lower case nucleotides indicate the boundaries of the deleted region of the CARβ gene (SEQ ID NOS:12 and 13).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 4 with the following:

--Figure 3 is shows the ability of 5β-pregnan-3,20-dione to increase the fluorescence polarization between rhodamine labeled ILRKLLQE, rhodamine-ILRKLLQE (SEQ ID NO:7), and a GST-CARα ligand binding domain fusion protein. The concentration of 5β-pregnan-3,20-dione is on the x-axis.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 8 with the following:

--Figure 4 demonstrates that the androstane compounds 5α-androst-16-en-3α-ol and 5α-androstan-3α-ol are able to decrease the amount of fluorescence polarization seen with 5β-pregnan-3,20-dione, rhodamine-ILRKLLQE (SEQ ID NO:7), and a GST-CARα ligand binding domain fusion protein (GST-CARα). The assay was performed with 5α-androst-16-en-3α-ol (filled squares) or 5α-androstan-3α-ol (filled circles) incubated in the presence of rhodamine-ILRKLLQE (SEQ ID NO:7), and GST-CARα. The IC_{50} is the concentration at which 50% of the fluorescence polarization seen in the absence of the androstanes is inhibited. The assay was also performed with 5α-androst-16-en-3α-ol (open squares) or 5α-androstan-3α-ol (open circles) incubated in the presence of 5 μM 5β-pregnan-3,20-dione, rhodamine-ILRKLLQE (SEQ ID NO:7), and GST-CARα. The IC_{50} is the concentration at which 50% of the fluorescence polarization seen with 5 μM 5β-pregnan-3,20-dione in the absence of the androstans is inhibited.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 3 with the following:

--The term "CAR" refers to a member of the nuclear hormone superfamily known as the constitutive androstane receptor, the constitutively active receptor, CARα, CARβ, MB67, or the hamster CAR (SEQ ID NO: 8). Generally, a CAR will have encompasses amino acid sequences that are at least 75% identical to the predicted amino acid sequence of human CARα (SEQ ID NO:1) (GenBank Accession No. Z30425), the predicted amino acid sequence of mouse CARβ (SEQ ID NO:2) (GenBank Accession number AAC53349) or the predicted amino acid sequence of the hamster CAR gene (SEQ ID NO: 9).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 23 with the following:

--To form a chimeric receptor of the invention, the ligand binding domain and the DNA binding domain are linked together. Suitable methods of forming such linkages are known to those of skill in the art. For a review of methods for constructing fusion proteins between receptor ligand binding domains and DNA binding domains, *see, e.g.*, Mattioni *et al.* (1994) *Methods in Cell Biology* 43(Pt A): 335-352. The linkage can be done using either recombinant or chemical methods. For example, a cysteine residue can be placed at either end of a domain so that the domain can be linked to another domain by, for example, a sulfide linkage. More typically, the ligand binding domains and DNA binding domains are joined by linkers, which are typically polypeptide sequences, such as poly-glycine sequences of between about 5 and 200 amino acids, with between about 10-100 amino acids being typical. In some embodiments, proline residues are incorporated into the linker to prevent the formation of significant secondary structural elements by the linker. Preferred linkers are often flexible amino acid subsequences which are synthesized as part of a recombinant fusion protein. In one embodiment, the flexible linker is an amino acid subsequence comprising a proline such as Gly(x)-Pro-Gly(x) (SEQ ID NO:14) where x is a number between about 3 and about 100. A linker can also be a single peptide bond, or one or more amino acid residues. In other embodiments, a chemical linker is used to connect synthetically or recombinantly produced ligand binding domain and DNA binding domain subsequences. Such flexible linkers are known to persons of skill in the art. For example, poly(ethylene glycol) linkers are available from